The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,583. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
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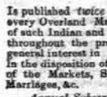
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR TUTICORIN DIRECT.



THE Barque TRAVELLER, Captain FLETCHER, will sail next week. For Freight or Passage apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

27th August 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE, via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 5 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £17 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUGHES & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

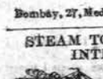
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

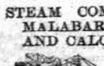
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship "KURRACHEE" 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on Monday the 7th September at 4 P.M. calling at Vengurla Mangrol, Pore Bunder, Beyt (Dwarka) and Veriah Mandvee.
W. NICOL & CO., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SYDNEY, 1400 Tons and 250 H. P., Captain MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Sudasheewghur, Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain MOULAND, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with cargo and Passengers on MONDAY the 7th September at 4 P. M., calling at Werawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvee.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of I H A 28 Casks Merchandise shipped by THOMAS HURDOCK & SON, London, per *Wings of the Wind*, landed at the Custom House Bunder, are requested to pay the freight thereon together with landing and other charges, failing which, the same will be sold by Public Auction, on account and risk of the concerned.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of H.T. & C. B. 25 Cases Machinery landed at the Custom House Bunder, also of 33 Koga Oil, landed at Musjeed Bunder, ex *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other expenses.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which, Captain EASTON, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the concerned.
WM. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmin
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Eau Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet.
TREACHER & Co

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,240,163 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
	3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
	On Demand	,,	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France	6 months' sight	Frs. 2·56 cts.	,,
	3 Do.	Do. ,, 2·53 ,,	,,
	On Demand	,, 2·50 ,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland ,, ,,	On demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland ,, ,,				

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank Draft on Europe, minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made out payable to, and all communications addressed to

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
,,	4 do.		1s. 11¾d.
,,	3 do.		1s. 11¾d.
,,	2 do.		1s. 11¾d.
,,	1 do.		1s. 11¾d.
,,	On demand		1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes			1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

5. FIXED Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services, and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purhasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

Bombay 1st September 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	3 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEGLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do. ,, ,,			
On Ireland do. ,, ,,			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11d.	do.

No Drafts at sight or otherwise are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice			3	,,
Do.	do. 6	do	4	,,
Do.	do. 12	do	5	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London. Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are in preparation

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bill's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	3 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863. R. D. PEEGLES, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do. ,, ,,			
On Ireland do. ,, ,,			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11d.	do.

No Drafts at sight or otherwise are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards			2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice			3	,,
Do.	do. 6	do	4	,,
Do.	do. 12	do	5	,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 3rd Sept. 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days'sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	157 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	190 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	15 prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	35 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	62 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	164 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	35 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	21 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 27,500 p.sh.
Claiba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,500 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	2,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,800 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,099 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 32,000 per share } pm.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Freer Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 4,39 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 309 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Manockjí Pittyajspinning& Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 130 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 425 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Cowrie Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 299
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,375 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	266	.....	530 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,600 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	250 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	250 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		103
,, Loan 1835-36		97¼
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	249
Circulus	,,	309
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	10 14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 12s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 5s.	0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (1st Sep. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 485 to 487
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 485 to 488
New Oomravutlee	,, 455 to 460
New Compta	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 440 to 445
New Veerawul	,, 455 to 460
New Comptah	,, 435 to 438
New Persatchee	,, 461 to 462
New Accota	,, 470 to 475
New Mungalore	,, 460 to 462
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,,	,, 6-14 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33
Niger	,, 37 to 38

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 1	Hamoody	Nacoda	Juddah & Jeg.
2	Princess Royal	Anderson	Moulmain & June

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 2	Manchester (s)	M'Donald	Surat.
	Elisa Bancke	Jackson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Hamoody*, from Juddah.—Two hundred and fifty-five Pilgrims.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventy-six natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

Ship *Maidon*, T. Scott, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Futtie Sultan*, Nacoda, bound to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Jubal Manson*, J. G. Grant, bound to Cochin & Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 1 keg Country Pickles, David Sasson and Co.

Defiance.—500 packages Cloves, 614½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 25 cases Camphor, 27 cwt., Momud Pereira and Co.; 800 packages Cloves, 355 cwt., Parsotumdass Ambadass; 72 packages Coffee, 102 cwt. 13 lbs., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

For Liverpool.

British India.—102 bales Dreilliaweed, 296 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs., Ahmedbhoy Golam Hosen.

John Lynn.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gooculdass Madowjee.

Zebook.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Bowchund Amoolluck; 100 bales Cotton, 330 cwt., Manock Pandoorang; 141 bags and 1 bund'e Mathee Seed, 212¼ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 49 bales Cotton, 171½ cwt., Bhoja Curumay; 50 bales Cotton, 176 cwt., Dinshawjee Ruttonjee.

Gertrude.—84 bales Cotton, 119 cwt., Jairam Visram; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nameedass Ludha; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Bhugwandass Samjee; 475 bales Cotton, 1,662½ cwt., Anundjee Nemchund; 490 bales Cotton, 1,710 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee and Co.

Mary Sparks.—69 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Samjee Hemraz; 71 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Duke of Newcastle.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Runchore Mogjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Negotiator.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Gateneau.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 39 bales Cotton, 136½ cwt., Ramjee Hurpall.

Veteran.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Eduljee Ardaseer and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee; 19 bales Mule Twist, 5,700 lbs., F. Eduljee.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolamor	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (cl. July 18)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1633 Aaron Brown, S. Regess.
994 Baron Renfrew, Reed—Killick Nixon & Co.
1286 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 18)
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright.
1165 Gateneau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1254 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Gitee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (cl. May 28)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
1187 Maidon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1037 Salsette, Dawson—Steehr, Prieger & Co.
1682 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)
1345 Zobaah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—F., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR BORDEAUX.

310 Zodiaque, Gandner—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR TUTICORIN.

492 Traveller, Fletcher—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Aug. 31.)

FOR COLOMBO.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Riduljee.

FOR COLOMBO AND COCHIN.

155 Keratta Roodreen—D. Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 19)

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting)
1209 Behar, Dundas.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1500 Salsette, H. W. King.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

354 James Wilson, Shepherd.
459 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

509 Anna Henderson, Kinslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. July 31
710 Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co. July 15
1015 Cospatrick, Kinslie—W. Nicol & Co.
859 Dalhousie, Reilly—W. Nicol & Co.
1153 East, Boyd.
890 Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co. May 25
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. July 20
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
939 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. June 14
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M. St. Assaye.
1036 Marian Moore, Mence.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. June 10
956 Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 24
899 Stamboul, Towar. July 30
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. May 27
790 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
1045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. July 31
1091 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Ruschke & Co. July 8
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Kitchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 1

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 19
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 5
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 18
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co. July 3
766 Coromandel, Smith. July 17
830 Ceylon, Latham.
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1478 Cimbes, Copperholdt July 31
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
760 Dorothy.
1015 Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss. July 18
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest, Banley—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1393 Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 20
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1091 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. June 14
932 Indian Queen, Jago. June 30
1198 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. July 28
986 Idnus, Sandberg. June 29
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co. May 9
Malvern, Clarkson. July 17
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 4
Montrose—Remington & Co.
697 Morning Star, Tavernier—Canjee Liladhur & Co.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan. Aug. 1
1117 Protector, Clark. Aug. 1
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
254 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Superb, Bonner.
982 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. Aug. 2
1349 Uncas, Greelgr. Aug. 1
1131 War Cloud, Regan.

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard. July 25
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—S. Bates & Co. June 25
999 FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 9
1057 Lord Lyndhurst, Faithfiel—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
1046 Childwickbury, Faithfiel—W. Nicol & Co. May 22
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co. April 9
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. April 20
811 Missouri, Calhoun.
1669 Oriental, Ballard.
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co, April 2

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

Enfield, Reed.

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
569 Tallulas, Percival. June 28

FROM BANGKOK.

890 Prince of Wales, Winckless.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
969 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainer. April 19

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley. July 3
704 Statelie, Barker.

FROM SYDNEY.

1204 Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1724 Eagle, Cuthbert. Aug. 1
428 Malvern.
867 Mogul. July 8

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN. July 3

1199 Baden.
469 Chassley.
780 Manlius.

FROM THE CLYDE.

990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir.

FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.

820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.

FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co. July 18
1054 Madeline.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Forest Rights, Thomson. July 24
806 Summerlee.

FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.

1350 Golden South.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM CHINA.

Avabhoy, Marr,
1200 Gorilla, Hill.
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.

FROM CALCUTTA.

467 Asteroid, Gardener.
1343 Campsdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
826 Clymene.
1085 Day Dream.
1440 Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co. June 29
908 Esmeralda (s.)—Stearns Hobart & Co. June 20
894 Futahool Aziz.
Good Success.
388 Faluca Badan.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co. July 25
1396 Inkermann, Grant. July 1
Johan Goer. June 2
804 Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co.
1010 Latona.
940 Leucothea.
664 Mary Ann.
1189 Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.
434 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. July 29
1431 Pera. Aug. 10
523 Quickstep.
796 Rutlands.
895 Shere Sillah. July 25
1345 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1092 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 17

FROM MOULMEIN.

633 Faize Allum. June 27
1163 India, Guthrie.
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.
665 Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.

FROM SINGAPORE.

765 Faize Allum.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738 Akbar, Pizzey.
477 Albion, Hughes.
Chimera, Mott. May 5
657 Elinor, Bowden. July 28
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. June 3
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, Madge, Stewart.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Briarley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall.

FROM THE CLYDE.

783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth. May 16
515 Glenmessen, Bu t. June 29
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
1672 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.
489 Nysaas, Hutchinson.
Roxana, Spittal.

FROM SUNDERLAND. July 10

675 Alipore, Fleming & Co.
Appolina, Weigliell.
Jason, Le Marchee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 27, S. S. *Persia*, Greig, from Calcutta 21st, Bimlipatam 24th, and Coconada 25th August.

DEPARTURES.—August 27, S. S. *Indiana*, Smyth, to London via the Cape.
Paletina, to Liverpool.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Westmacott, Lieut., Guzerat Survey, on duty.
Sandwith, Major J. W. F., Deputy Judge Advocate General of duty, from Poona.
Clarke, Captain W., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Mhow.
MacNeill, Capt. J. M., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Mhow.
Rivers, Lieut. Col. H., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 2ND, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The assembly of the General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. Murray, Royal Artillery, has been appointed President, is postponed until further orders.
2. The Committees of which Captains Weir and DeVitre, 103rd Regiment, are Presidents, are dissolved.
3. With reference to Garrison Orders of this day, the General Court Martial, of which Lieut Col, Murray, R. Artillery, is President, will assemble to-morrow, at the same place and hour, as originally ordered, under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Major Sandwith, Deputy Judge Advocate General P. D. A, will officiate as Judge Advocate to the Court.
4. Friday will be the Garrison holiday instead of Thursday.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st September 1863.

The following officers of the Staff 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and 72nd Highlanders, are directed to proceed to England by Dawk and the Overland Route at the public expense as witnesses on the approaching trial of Lieut. Col. Crawley of the 6th Dragoons, who will also be provided with passage as above at the public expense:

Staff.

Major J. H. Champion, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Captain A. Weir; Captain R. W. Renshaw; Captain F. G. S. Curtis; Lieut. R. Davies; Lieut. H. J. Wallace; Cornet W. T. S. Snell; Cornet J. S. Davis; Quarter Master C. Wooden, and Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

72nd Highlanders.

Colonel W. Payn, C.B.; Captain J. M. MacNeill, and Captain W. H. J. Clarke.

The Non-Commissioned officers and men below mentioned being required as evidence on the trial will proceed under the Command of Captain Renshaw, (2 Subalterns of those proceeding to England being attached for duty with the men) and will embark for England under the orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army:—1 Regimental Serjeant Major: 1 Pay Master Serjeant; 1 Orderly Room Serjeant; 3 Troop Serjeant Majors; 13 Serjeants; 17 Corporals, and 88 Privates.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Paul's Church, Landour, on the 22nd August, by the Revd. J. B. D'Aguilar, Captain Francis Hill Macnaghten, Stud Department, to Emma Casement, youngest daughter of the late T. R. Davidson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

At Poona, on the 31st August, Marian, daughter of Stewart St. J. Gordon, Esq., aged 1 year and 18 days.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Sclestte*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	0 13 4	,,	0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	1 0 8	,,	1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	2 8 0	,,	1 8 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, VEERAVUL, PORERUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVEE, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SADASHEOGURH MAIL.

The Mails for SADASHEOGURH, CANNANORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, COCONADA, BIMLIPATAM and CALCUTTA, per Steamer *Sydney*, will be closed on SATURDAY next the 12th instant, 2 o'clock P. M.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla, should however parties desire there letters &c. be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Saturday	5d. 6h.	0.2m. A.M.
New Moon	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	20d. 6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	27d. 10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	3 Daybreak at 4h 31m.	5 46	6 12	2 33	2 53	
Fri.	4 Twilight ends at 7.27	5 47	6 11	3 12	3 33	
Sat.	5 Old St. Bartholomew's	5 47	6 11	3 57	4 23	
	14th Sunday after					
Sun.	6 Trinity.	5 47	6 10	4 53	5 27	
Mon.	7 Eanswitha, B.	5 47	6 9	6 7	6 49	
Tues.	8 Nativity of the Vir-					
Wed.	9 gin Mary.	5 47	6 8	7 31	8 12	
	Mercury rises at 7.33	5 47	6 7	8 49	9 10	

Date 1st September, Time—9h. 2m. 0s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 3rd.—Oliver Cromwell died. 1658.—Great storm and fire, St. Kitts, 1776.—Definitive Treaty with America, 1783.

Friday 4th.—Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803.

Saturday 5th.—First American Congress, 1774.—Capture of Malta, 1800.

Sunday 6th.—Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.

Monday 7th.—Queen Elizabeth born, 1533.—Samuel Johnson born, 1709.—Battle of Borodino, 1812.

Tuesday 8th.—William IV. crowned, 1831.—The Malakoff taken, 1855.

Wednesday 9th.—Affghnas defeated at Jugdulluck, 1842.—Sebastopol evacuated, 1855.—The Native Army of Bengal reorganized, 1859.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug. 17	KURRACHEE	Aug. 25
AGRA	Aug. 27	LAHORE	Aug. 22
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 15	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 29	MADRAS	Aug. 28
BANGALORE	Aug. 28	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 22	MERUT	Aug. 25
CALCUTTA	Aug. 22	OUDH	Aug. 22
CAPE	Aug. 12	PUNJAUB	Aug. 12
CEYLON	Aug. 18	PENANG	Aug. 9
DELHI	Aug. 22	RANGOON	July 25
FRANCE	July 21	SURE	Aug. 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 7

THE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

THE writer of an excellent article on "Indian Prospects" in *Fraser's Magazine* for July says, "owing to the introduction of those local councils for the purpose of making laws, there is a tendency to assume that a law may remedy everything. This," the writer continues, "leads to speculative, crude and abortive legislation."

We have already had ample illustration of this in Bombay, if only in the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act, and should Mr. Westropp's Bill on the subject of Wagers pass into a law, we shall have farther, and indeed too much, proof of the truth of what the writer in *Fraser* says. Immediately a difficulty is found, it is thought a law may be made to remove it. Thus, it was found that cotton was much mixed with dirt, and dishonest dealers sold a vast quantity of the impure article, pretending that it was genuine. Oh! said our apprentices at the business of law making, we must put a stop to this; hence the lately passed but still inoperative Act: as if the fraudulent adulteration of cotton was any greater crime than the fraudulent adulteration of any thing else, and as if there had not been already sufficient law for the punishment of fraud in general. Only Cotton was king for a time, and all being subjects gave in to the nonsense of the day, but when we now see how sensibly Sir W. Mansfield talks on the subject of the Bill about Wagers, it is to us a matter both of surprise and regret that he at all events did not enter the protest of his vigorous good sense on that occasion, when possibly he might have saved us all from being so ridiculous as the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act made us.

By the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday which we publish to-day, it seems as if His Excellency,—resolved no longer to be silent, when he can render the public a service—had left the promoters of this measure little to say for it, and its opponents, amongst whom we rank ourselves, nothing but to repeat his arguments or vary his illustrations. He seems to us to have got no answer whatever to that most important question of his,—what is a collateral contract, or a contract collateral to a wagering contract, which Mr. Westropp wishes to make void? To be sure, it is only when such contracts or wagers refer to cotton,—Cotton again!—and other produce, that it is specially proposed to make them null and void. But why all this protection of cotton? Why, at this rate, should not contracts collateral to wagers about bank shares, or horse races or any thing or every thing else, be made null and void as well?

It is a trick, of which it is needless to say that Mr. Westropp and the respectable and well meaning promoters of this Bill are incapable, to represent those who oppose it as friendly to gambling or betting. But *we* have been so represented. The question of the morality or legality of betting, however, is not properly raised in discussing this Bill. We all admit, for the purposes of the present discussion, that gambling or wagering is, and ought to be, illegal,—or "immoral," if the phrase pleases better: and we all admit that bets are not, and ought not to be, recoverable at law. But although the gentleman who wins a bet on a horse race is not to be allowed to recover it in the courts, must we have a law to prevent the jockey who has ridden the horse from recovering his honestly earned wages, simply because his contract was "collateral or relating to" a wager? We cannot see the justice of such a law at all, and yet that would be the effect of the principle of the new Bill; and if the principle of it is good for cotton, we know not why it should not be good for every other thing. But every one sees that the principle of it is untenable, when illustrated in this plain way. Only when we get bothered, as we see Sir William Mansfield was, with Mr. Kelly's three hundred and fifty notices, and the agreement of "sixty shroffs" on some occasion not named, and with other details as to the tricks of the bazar of Bombay, which we doubt not are many,—in fine how crime is promoted, and cotton kept up at such prices as to be ruinous to Lancashire, it is then that people wonder whether there may not be some good in Mr. Westropp's Bill after all, though they cannot see it.

But we say, let them trust their own judgments and their own sense, get hold of correct principles and adhere to them, and they will not be led astray, as so able a man even as Mr. Westropp has been, simply by seeing a deal of mischief done in the bazar by Time-bargain people, and forgetting

"How small of all the ills that men endure
That part which *Councillors* can cause or cure."

People cannot be made moral by law, and if, as is admitted, these betting people, however wicked they may be, do nothing to justify the imposition of pains and penalties on them, they must even be let alone in their wickedness, while those who bargain with them, or for them, in hard cash, or who give work and labour for them at their request, must still be upheld in their right to recover their own. Otherwise, in attempting an impossible good, we should be doing a certain evil, and, wishing to see Justice done, we should, by assenting to the principle of this Bill, only outrage it.

ABOUT a quarter of a century ago fear was felt in England that British manufacturers were likely to be driven out of the markets of the world by reason of their inferiority in decorative taste. The subject was taken up by the Estates of the Kingdom, and a Parliamentary Committee was appointed in 1836 to inquire into, and report on, the state of Arts and Manufactures. To improve the taste of the designer and artizan, the Committee recommended the establishment of Schools of Art, under the name of Schools of Design; and in the following year, 1837, such Schools were established by Government. A central school was opened in London in Somerset House, and branch schools in the chief manufacturing towns. At first these Schools were under the direction of the Board of Trade, and their administration was intrusted to a Council of Artists named by that Board. In 1852 the state of the Schools was found to be so unsatisfactory that a new board of management was formed which was called the Department of Practical Art. In the following year, 1853, the scope of the Department was enlarged to include the regulations of various existing and proposed scientific institutions, and has been since entitled the "Science and Art Department." The Ninth Report of this Department, for 1861-62, furnishes an admirable illustration of the marvellous faculty of propagation possessed by the fine arts. The influence and usefulness of these Schools of Art have been already generally recognised throughout the United Kingdom. The proof of this fact is found in the increasing demand for them, and in the yearly returns of the numbers receiving tuition in them. In 1852 the number of Art Schools was twenty-one, in the year under report it was eighty-seven, exclusive of classes for teaching drawing in connection with other schools: showing an increase of more than fourfold. The number of persons receiving Instruction in Drawing through the agency of the Schools of Art in 1861-62, compared with previous years was as follows:—

1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
29,498	35,083	43,212	79,470	84,972	89,481	91,836

Here is the most satisfactory proof of progress as regards the number now engaged in the study of Art in the United Kingdom. The results of the Art instruction have been such as to banish the fear in consequence of which chiefly the Schools were first proposed and established. The Schools have certainly, to a very considerable and satisfactory extent, accomplished the object for which they were established. The interesting Report under notice furnishes ample evidence of the truth of this statement. The Report in this respect is like Terence's *coena dubia*, comprising such a variety of things and all so good, that it is difficult to make a selection. We must therefore content

451 Cawndass Nanordass *cz.* Edwin Heycock.
452 Sadanund Madowjee *cz.* Bhasker Madhowjee and another.
454 Bhasker Wittoba *cz.* Gunnesh Ramjee.

Suits for final disposal on first hearing

453 Ramsing Tarrachund and another *cz.* Khoobchund Bhagchund.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

273 Kessowjee Naik and others *cz.* Govindlall Girthurlall and others.
98 Framjee Dossabhoy and another *cz.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and others. (Part heard.)

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registerar.
Prothonotary's Office, 2nd September 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 26th August 1863.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Warden.)

MURDER.—Appajee Bin Krishtnappa, was arraigned before Mr. F. Lloyd, the Session Judge of Dharwar, for having committed murder. The following is the finding on the evidence recorded by the Session Judge:—

The evidence before the court proves that on the morning of Saturday 21st March last, one Vittoba Sonar left his house in Belgaum in company with the prisoner and never returned. His continued absence necessarily aroused the apprehension of his family, but they were for some days unsuccessful in discovering any traces of him. On the following Thursday the witness No. 4 Venkoba a connection of the deceased, as he was going from his own village to Belgaum, heard from two fishermen whom he met, that the dead body of a man had been found on the bank of the river near the village of Kangaralee. Venkoba went to Wittoba's house, and finding the family in great distress at Vittoba's absence, he mentioned what he had heard and went off with Nawaloo, witness No. 3, to inform the police. These two witnesses together with some of the police at once proceeded to Kangaralee, saw the corpse, and identified it as that of Vittoba. The prisoner was immediately apprehended, and the following morning the Deputy Magistrate of Belgaum took the prisoner with him to Kangaralee and inspected the body. The prisoner himself identified the corpse as that of Vittoba, and admitted that he had murdered Vittoba by pushing him into the river, and further stated that he was induced to commit the crime with the hope of avoiding having to repay twenty rupees, which he had borrowed from Vittoba, and he moreover pointed out the very spot where he had pushed Vittoba in. On the 27th and 28th March the prisoner on examination before the committing Magistrate made the statement, recorded No. 12, giving all the details of the crime. The Dhotur before the court is proved to have been worn by the deceased when he left home for the last time, and to have been found freshly washed in the prisoner's house; and before the committing Magistrate the prisoner admitted that the Dhotur did belong to the deceased, and that with a view to its not being recognized he had it washed by a Dhobee who lived near him. The portion of the prisoner's statement Luxamon, witness No. 11, fully corroborates. The prisoner in this Court denies all knowledge of the offence and alleges that he has been maltreated by the police, and neither remembers what he stated to the Committing Magistrate, nor that officer wrote down as proceeding from him. He has no witnesses, and urges nothing in his defence that carries with it the slightest weight. The fact that the prisoner accompanied the deceased the last time he was seen alive, and also that the Dhotur which the deceased wore on this occasion was found some days afterwards in the prisoner's house, combined with the detailed confession of the offence made by the prisoner before the Committing Magistrate, are in the opinion of the Session Judge amply sufficient for his conviction.

The Court differing from the assessers finds that Appajee is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Appajee has committed murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Appajee be hanged by his neck until he is dead. This sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

On the above conviction and sentence the prisoner submitted a petition to the Judge of High Court, and the following is the resolution passed thereon.

RESOLUTION OF THE HON'BLE THE ASSESSORS on the trial of the prisoner pronounced him not guilty, and as one of the Judges of this Court entertains some doubts as to the evidence in the case, the Court declines to confirm the sentence of death, and sentences the prisoner to be transported for life.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday 2nd, September.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Monjee Rowjee vs., *Govindram and Doolubram.*

This was an action in which defendant was sued for Rs 16-8-0 being the amount due for house rent, three months at the rate of Rs. 3-4-0, and one month at the increased rate of Rs. 10.

The defence was that the plaintiff in this case was not the landlord of the place for which he demanded, also the increased rate of rent was disputed, there being no agreement between plaintiff and defendant.

Monjee Rowje, the plaintiff said:—I am contractor. I put the defendant in possession; one Manjee Bhinjee is the owner. I contracted with him nine years ago, the contract was renewed every year. I have not the contract with me, by the account book I produce I show that the defendant has paid me money on account of rent. I entered into a written contract with the landlord at first from year to year, but since the last agreement expired, now about 10 months since, I have not renewed it, and I have opened an account with the landlord who said there was no occasion for any further lease as they had dealings so long with each other, the defendant did not agree to pay me Rs. 10 per month.

Defendant said,—I know the plaintiff he is not the owner of the house. Defendant brought an action against me before. I have paid the amount of judgment against me. It was at the rate of Rs 3-4-0 per month. I do not know if the plaintiff has any agreement with the landlord, Monjee Bhinjee, he sent me word not to pay rent to this man any more, he is not here. I have not agreed to pay Rs. 10. The plaintiff never showed me any authority. I called upon him to show it but he did not.

His Honor said he should give a verdict as in the former case, for the lesser amount per month, viz; Rs. 3-4-0 as the plaintiff had shown no agreement for the Rs. 10 which he claimed.

Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 9-12-0

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at 3 P. M. on Saturday the 29th August.

There were present:—

His Excellency the President,
His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.
The Hon. Messrs. W. E. Frere,
J. D. Inverarity,
Justice Westropp,
A. D. Robertson,
D. L. Anderson,
Michael Scott,
Rustumjee Jamsetjee,
Mahadeo Rao Vinchorkur,

Mr. Birdwood, Secretary.

Mr. Inverarity presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXI of 1848, for avoiding wagers. It had been drawn up in such a way as not to commit any member even of the Committee to an opinion as to the merits of Act XXI. The present bill was treated as giving effect to that measure, but it remained an open question whether the measure itself was desirable or not.

Sir William Mansfield said that the 25th rule of the standing orders provided that three days should elapse after the presentation of a report, before it could be taken into consideration. It was only two days since this report was put into his hands. He would have moved an amendment, but under these circumstances his amendment was not sent to the secretary in time to be circulated to the members of the Council. At the same time they were all aware they were about to lose the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Westropp, whose elevation to the bench of the High Court was a subject of congratulation to the public, (hear, hear,) and whose laudable ambition had thus obtained a suitable field for exercise. It might therefore be more courteous, and at the same time desirable for the interest of parties in Bombay, to allow the honorable and learned gentleman an opportunity of speaking on the question. He (Sir W. Mansfield) was still opposed to the policy of the measure; but he thought it wrong to lose the light which might be thrown on a measure intended to increase the public security. He would therefore request that leave might be given him to move an amendment to the bill.

The President said such an amendment must be moved when the Council was in Committee on the bill itself, not in considering the report.

Mr. Westropp had no intention of pressing on this measure quickly, because the Chamber of Commerce have it under consideration. The bill rests on two grounds, moral and commerical advantage. It would be desirable to know what the merchants of Bombay thought of it, and he thought it should be allowed to stand over until they had made a communication on the subject to a member of the Chamber who was also a member of that Council, (Mr. Scott.) As it was the last time he would be able to address the Council, however, he would ask permission to make a few observations on the bill, and the objections which had been urged against it. The Hon. Mr. Scott would undertake the charge of it, and he had no doubt would bestow on it the care due to an adopted child, and decide with due discretion whether it was to be pressed or withdrawn. His own opinion was unchanged. The bill had been much discussed, but not unfairly, and he thought it was a healthy sign that measures proposed in the legislature should be subjected to this kind of criticism. None of the objections to the bill seemed to him sound in principle, and some of them rested on misapprehension as to facts and the state of the law. It had been said that if a man had not cotton when he made a bargain, this was a "time-bargain." But this is not the case. It was a bona fide transaction, provided he intended fairly to get the cotton by the time of delivery. But if, on the other hand there was no intention of delivery, then the transaction was of the nature of a bet, or time-bargain. Neither it is true that the ... precedent of modern legislation is for the most part opposed to this measure. There was indeed the repeal of the stock-jobbing act known as Sir J. Barnard's act. But the object of that measure had been wholly different. It restricted the influence of speculation on the stock exchange; and it had given a loose range to those pests of society, common informers. This bill on the contrary dealt with time-bargain only; and again it avoided all the penalties of Sir J. Barnard's act, by which a man was liable to be fined £100 if he sold stock when he did not possess it, though he bona fide intended to possess himself of it. That was not a time-bargain. Then again when act 21 was passed the act of 8 and 9 Victoria, and other laws, were in force and effective. Laws had most effectively extinguished betting offices, by means of heavy penalties. It was a great mistake to think that by repealing the stock-jobbing acts, the legislature had ceased to discountenance gambling. The legislature had never flinched from declaring gambling and wagering contracts things injurious and requiring to be suppressed; it had only varied the mode of dealing with them as circumstances required. When fare was fashionable fare was put down; when roulette came into favor, laws were directed against roulette. In India, it was true the only act exactly of this description was Act XXI of 1848. But the police act 1856 regulated gambling in presidency towns in a very severe and stringent manner. The 56th to 66th Section of this act were constantly being enforced, and it provided that whoever occupies a house for gaming purposes, or advances money for gaming, is liable to a fine of Rs. 500 or imprisonment for three months. The committee have found—and the statement is not contradicted—that shroffs intervene actively to promote time-bargains in Bombay, on the same principle as that of this police act, they might have proposed to inflict on betters not only a refund of the money, but fine and imprisonment.

Section 66 provided that persons gaming in the street, or fighting cocks, might be apprehended without warrant, and the instruments of their pastime forfeited and were some poor Hindoos who might sit down to play a rubber of whist on the Esplanade—if whist was a recreation in which Hindoos ever indulged—to be subject to these penalties, for an offence that injured at most only themselves; and were gentlemen who betted on cotton in shroffs' offices, thereby inflicting serious injury on commerce, on manufactures, and on trade, to get off scot-free? Surely this is a greater offence than playing cards; and yet by this bill they were subject to no penalty—not to refund even the amount of their bets. The bill is quite in harmony with existing enactments, only falling short in severity. Those who oppose it must either think Act XXI of 1848 erroneous, and a disgrace to the statute book, which ought to be repealed, and also the police act of 1856; or they must think those acts perfect, and requiring no amendment, and that no evil exists calling for remedy. Great weight ought to be attached to the opinion of the judges on suits that come before them in court; and the chief justice said it was with great reluctance he gave effect to the existing law in his decisions. Shroffs are very much to gamblers what receivers of stolen goods are to thieves. If there were no receivers there would be very few thieves; and if there were no shroffs ready to act as managers of these bargains, there would be very few time-bargains, for the parties who engage in them are ashamed to let their own names appear, and only give them in confidence to the shroff. No cure of any evil indeed can be complete; but that is no reason why it should not be attempted. Murder and robbery still go on, but laws are nevertheless enacted to check them, and we must be content with such success as is attainable. Ever since the time of Henry the Eighth laws against gambling had been passed; and even in the Indian legislature the acts he had referred to were not the first that had been passed on this subject. He thought the public should have full opportunity for fair criticism on this measure, which would be fairly met by the supporters of it. He thought the bill required no material variation, but he specified some details in which amendment might be desirable. Though not himself present, he would be happy to tender assistance in his power to his honorable friend Mr. Scott in the further progress of the measure. He thought however that if it was too much narrowed, Hindoo ingenuities, and other ingenuities existing in Bombay, would too easily find loopholes to escape out of it. To put himself in order he would move that the further consideration of the measure stand over till next meeting. The honorable and learned member concluded by expressing himself much indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for the flattering terms in which he had alluded to him.

Sir William Mansfield would speak to this motion. He had intended to move an amendment which should bring on a discussion on the principle of the bill. They had been told that as the Chamber of Commerce was considering the question, they should not proceed to a decision of it. But the speech of Mr. Westropp had raised a discussion on the principle, and this would be his last opportunity of replying to his honorable friend's presence. When first introduced, the standing orders were suspended to enable the learned member to introduce it; which he did with remarks which were to him (Sir W. Mansfield wholly unintelligible, owing to the subject being destitute of range to him. When he obtained further knowledge of the subject he opposed the first reading of the bill on the ground that no facts which warranted it had been laid before them; a conclusion in which he had been supported by the Hon. Mr. Frere. Neither was he aware that any such information had been given them even yet. They had indeed opinions laid before them; there was the opinion of the Chief Justice, of Mr. Westropp, of Mr. Couch, of Sir Joseph Arnould, of Mr. Mollwraith, of Mr. Steele, but of direct evidence, not one tittle. Mr. Westropp had treated the shroffs to some rather hard language. But he knew well that all bankers or tradesmen were very liable to be called by hard names when they insisted on their dues. He had been himself taken by surprise by this bill, which he was called on to consider, without necessary information; and his honorable friend Mr. Mahadeo Rao Vittul Vinchorkur had fell similarly circumstanced. Those receivers of stolen goods, the shroffs, were taken by surprise too. But was this justice? It could not be right to pursue a course which amounted to legislating in ignorance. His honorable friend (Mr. Anderson) had confessed to his own ignorance of the facts on which the measure was based, until it had been enlightened by the superior knowledge of Mr. Scott and Mr. Westropp. Is this sufficient ground on which to adopt this severe measure against the shroffs? Mr. Mahadeo Rao Vittul Vinchoorkur had asked before for delay; and he now again made the same demand. They were aware that they had received a warning from the Secretary of State against hasty legislation. To legislate without information, without evidence, with opinions for facts—this was surely hasty legislation, and it was due to their own dignity not to adopt such a course. He had always maintained that a committee of that council was not in a position to obtain information of the kind required. They were, all men of business, engaged in other occupations; and he appealed to the honorable members present to bear him out when he said, that they could give each not more than a few minutes in the twenty-four hours to the consideration of legislative business, whether in council or on special committees. It was at great personal inconvenience, as he was sure they all felt, that they gave their attendance at the Council. How was it possible under these circumstances for a select committee to gain evidence on such points as this bill involved? What was wanted was a Government Commission of Inquiry, which would have a paid secretary with no other business on his hands. He did not say the select committee had not authority; it was not a question of authority. Officially it would have authority to conduct this inquiry; but practically, for the reason he had given, it would not have the power. Mr. Anderson had defended this bill on the analogy of lotteries, which were abolished. But he denied this analogy. These lotteries were state institutions for augmenting the public revenue; and he apprehended it was one thing to determine that this was not a proper means to fill the treasury, and quite a different one to interfere with private speculation. The public lotteries were abolished; and when this was done, the opportunity was taken to include private lotteries in the prohibition; but it was not against private lotteries that the action of the legislature was set in motion. Mr. Anderson had by a happy audacity instanced the case of prostitution; but here again his analogy failed him. In such measures as had been taken to check prostitution, no penalties had been inflicted on those who made prostitutes; and yet it was against the shroffs who held this place in the analogy (and who had elsewhere been compared to receivers of stolen goods) that the action of this bill was directed. He, however, all analogies were unsatisfactory, would not attach importance to any reasoning based on them. Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scott admitted that the bill protected dishonesty, by releasing a man from paying his obligations incurred. Sir Joseph Arnould gave a modified support to it. He said "The man who enters into a gambling contract is, it is conceded, guilty of an immorality; but the man who after having entered into a gambling contract afterwards breaks it, to avoid loss, is guilty of a second immorality. The state ought not to permit the machinery of Courts of Justice to be employed in order to protect from the consequences of one immorality, a litigant whose only 'locus standi' is a second immorality." His Excellency proceeded to say he had repeatedly asked what is a "collateral contract?" but had obtained no answer to the question. When money is advanced to another person, is the party who advances it debarred from recovering it in any circumstances by the use made of it by the other party? It seemed to him that when once you began to question the reason of a loan, as an element to be considered in the question of the recovery of it, you place yourself in a most disagreeable position, and were in danger of making a daring invasion of the rights of property. It is a serious thing to make a precedent for exonerating a man from paying his engagements. If commercial morality is touched, commerce itself cannot stand long. It had been said that in a case of horse racing an advance had to go to the proper winners of bets. But he had asked, and without meeting any answer, whether if money advanced by him had been squandered in bets or races, he was therefore debarred from recovering it? In fact questions of horse racing, which generally turn on facts, such as the age of a horse, do frequently come into the courts of law, and are settled there. It had often been alleged that the prices of commodities was affected by time bargains; but this point he was disposed to contest, until it was proved by evidence. The price of cotton depended on its value in the market. If there was a dearth would in Liverpool, prices rise in Bombay; and markets were not affected by more unreal and fictitious pretences of sales. There was indeed one effect of these bargains which he could easily understand—they increased the trouble of the great merchants, by the gambling and puddling of five thousand small speculators. But he would ask what the business of merchants was? and what gave success to one merchant but ability to deal with these puzzling and difficult calculations, while another for want of acumen had not the same success? A speculator who takes up 400,000 lbs. of cotton at 15 per cent. dispatches it to Liverpool, in the belief that in four months time, when it arrives, the price will have risen, and he will obtain a ... What is this but a time-bargain? If you legislate against one you must against another; yet this is a very ordinary operation, by which large fortunes have been realised. Credit was taken that this bill involved no pains and penalties; but indirectly the largest pains and penalties were involved; for it tended to throw on the shroffs the immorality of the Bombay bazar. In the opinion of Mr. Kelly it was mentioned that he had sent out upwards of 60 "notices" for clients. What were these notices?

Mr. Westropp said they were notices calling on the loser to pay the shroff who had either paid for him, or precluded to have done so, as the case might be. They were notices of the day of the nominal delivery of the goods.

Sir William Mansfield asked of what value was this letter to an outsider? Mr. McIlwraith expressed strong opinions as to the objectionable nature of these bets; yet this was after all only opinion. Mr. Steel complains that so many people engage in these bets. "If it were confined to A and B, they might be allowed to pursue their perilous game till one or another were cleaned out; but unfortunately the whole alphabet has taken up the business; the wealthy and the penniless, the master and the man, alike go at it." Here we have the old story—the rich merchant requires this measure to slave off from himself the trouble which it is his business to meet. "It is certainly calculated to interfere with the liberty of the gambler; but on the other hand it will only secure the liberty of the merchant to trade at a market price free from undue influences." What undue influences are these? If there are no undue influences, there would be nothing for commerce to achieve; we should have an eutopia—no wind, no weather to contend against, and every one realising large fortunes.

A clever man contends against undue influences; a stupid one cannot meet them. Why should the capitalist be protected from undue influence more than others? The agreement of the sixty shroffs his Excellency admitted was quite beyond him. (Laughter.) This bill was not defensible on the first principles of morality; which are stated by Justinian, and quoted by Blackstone as being—"living honestly; hurt nobody render to all their due." The onus of disproof was thrown on the shroff who may have made the advance. It was opposed to the whole of modern legislation, except a few acts. He thought there was danger in guarding people too much; and that if they were left for punishment to the natural consequences of their own actions, there would be the more prospect of the gradual correction of their moral degradation, by experience of the evils that result from it.

Mr. Westropp, in reply, denied that the onus was thrown on the shroff; it was thrown on the person who paid him. The time of the courts was much taken up by the existing state of things, and litigation had even been carried before the Privy Council. The agreement of the sixty shroffs, which His Excellency could not understand, had been considered maturely and canvassed in court; and on careful enquiry found to be intended to regulate time-bargains. The declaration of the judges as to cases that come before them was not a mere opinion; it surely deserved to be considered as fact. They would not hesitate to receive the experiences of Sir William Mansfield in a matter within his military experience; and their own assertion ought to be entitled to the same respect. What can we do, when not in possession of facts ourselves, but resort to those who are? Two gentlemen engaged in courts of law, by long practice in commerce, had given their opinions. One attorney had issued in a few days as many as 350 notices; but how many pay the sums required without the intervention of attorneys? As to the actual effect of all this speculation on prices—they had an honorable member present who surely must know the state of the case in this respect, but there was no difficulty in imagining how it might arise, for in addition to the quantity of cotton actually in the market, the market was swelled by an immense bargain, which exists only in fiction, and is thus encumbered with both real and fictitious demands.

The order of the day was then postponed to until that day fortnight *(Sept 12.)* at 3 P. M., and the Council adjourned.—*Poona Observer, Sept. 1.*

THE DECCAN RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

(Deccan Herald.)

THE Second Grand Annual Meeting of the Rifle Association commenced on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. The attendance was not what it ought to have been, owing doubtless, as far as the fair six were concerned, to the threatening and watery appearance of the clouds, and to the idea probably that their comfort would be no better looked after this year than it was last, when there were neither tents nor chairs to protect them from weather and weariness. On this occasion, however, there are both, and refreshment and amusement as well. The noble game of "Frog" (evidently French) was there, open-mouthed and ready, to interest "all comers"!! The position of the tents commands a full view of the targets and firing points, and the only thing required to make the meeting perfect, was "more company." We hope that, as the Association grows older, men will learn to appreciate its objects more than they hitherto have done. A glance at the reports, of the marvellous shooting lately taken place at Wimbledon, is surely sufficient to create a glow of national pride and enthusiasm in the hearts of all Englishmen, whether they inhabit Asia or Europe, that shall lead them on to practise the art of Riflery to a higher degree of excellence than ever our forefathers achieved in archery in the 14th and 16th centuries, yet we are sorry to observe that, in a large military station like Poona, there was only one representative of the spring, Captain Hickman, and two or three of the Uncovenanted Service, who honored the ground with their presence.

We had written so far, when a friend came in to smoke "the Calumet of Peace," and informed us that the male portion of the terrestrial inhabitants were deterred attending the meeting, partly by a cricket match, in which we congratulate our Poona friends as having been the victors; partly by some very important tattoo at the gym-khana, in which we congratulate two or three of the riders on having escaped, with sound bones, after the "spills" they had. At about 3½ o'clock, the targets being all ready, and the competitors mustered and registered, the firing commenced for the Rifle Association Cup (2nd years' competition Poona prize) five shots each, at 400 yards, kneeling, with any description of rifle or ammunition—highest score possible to make, being 20.

3rd Range, 800 yards.

	No. of rounds. 1	2	3	4	5	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Former Total.	Grand Total.
1 H. B. Turner, Esq.	0	2	1	3	3	9	19	28	
2 J. Blair, Esq.	1	0	0	1	2	3	4	7	31
3 H. Gamble, Esq.	1	2	2	1	0	4	10	10	20
4 Brigd. Tapp, C. B	1	1	0	—	2	2	4	7	11
5 —— Coulton, Esq.	Wit	hdra	wn						11
6 Capt. Hickman	R	2	R	R	2	1	3	18	21
7 D. Robertson, Esq.	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	10	12
8 —— Brooks, Esq.	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	17	20
9 E. Tanks, Esq.....	1	1	3	3	7	3	10	20	30 Wins.
10 —— Jervis, Esq..	Wit	dhra	wn					9	9
11 E. Donner, Esq....	3	1	3	1	8	4	12	16	28
Total...	6	10	12	8	36	21	57	154	211

The following is the correct register:—

	1	2	3	4	5	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Former Total.	Grand Total.
1 H. Gamble, Esq.	0	3	0	2	1	6	3	9	28
2 E. Donner, Esq.	1	0	0	1	2	3	4	7	31
3 J. Blair, Esq.	1	2	2	1	0	4	10	10	20
4 Captain Hickman	1	1	0	—	2	2	4	7	11
5 E. Tanks, Esq.	Wit	hdra	wn						11
6 D. Robertson, Esq.	R	2	R	R	2	1	3	18	21
7 H. B. H. Turner, Esq.	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	10	12
8 Brig. Tapp, C. B.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	13
Totals...	12	12	11	10	11	57	35	92	

	1	2	3	4	5	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Former Total.	Grand Total.
1 H. Gamble, Esq.	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	30
2 G. Taaks, Esq.	0	1	0	2	1	4	7	9	37
3 H. B. Turner, Esq.	1	1	1	2	2	7	11	11	31
4 E. Donner, Esq.	1	0	1	1	2	5	8	10	18
5 J. Blair, Esq.	1	1	2	0	1	5	8	8	28
6 Brigadier Tapp, C. B.	R	R	R	2	R	2	2	13	15
7 D. Robertson, Esq.	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	11	12
8 Captain Hickman	0	R	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
9 E. Tanks, Esq.	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	10
10 —— Jervis, Esq....	Wit	dhra	wn					9	9
11 E. Donner, Esq....	2	1	2	1	2	8	8	8	16
Total.....	7	5	8	8	8	36	54	93	211

2nd Range, 600 yards.

	No. of rounds. 1	2	3	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Grand Total.
1 H. B. Turner, Esq...	2	2	3	7	3	10
2 J. Blair, Esq.	2	3	3	8	3	11
3 H. Gamble, Esq.....	2	1	1	4	3	7
4 Brigd. Tapp, C.B. ...	1	1	2	4	3	7
5 —— Coulton, Esq....	1	0	1	2	2	4
6 Captain Hickman ...	1	1	2	4	3	7
7 D. Robertson, Esq...	2	1	0	*3	2	5
8 —— Brooks, Esq. ...	3	0	2	5	2	7
9 E. Tanks, Esq.....	2	3	2	7	3	10
10 —— Jervis, Esq.....	0	1	1	2	2	4
11 E. Donner, Esq.....	2	1	3	6	3	9
Total	18	14	20	52	29	81

2nd Range, 600 yards.

	No. of rounds. 1	2	3	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Grand Total.
1 H. B. Turner, Esq...	2	2	2	6	3	9
2 J. Blair, Esq.	1	2	0	4	2	6
3 H. Gamble, Esq.....	0	0	2	2	1	3
4 Brigd. Tapp, C.B. ...	0	0	0	0	0	7
5 —— Coulton, Esq....	1	2	1	4	3	7
6 Capt. Hickman	3	2	3	8	3	11
7 D. Robertson, Esq...	1	0	2	3	2	5
8 —— Brooks, Esq....	2	2	3	7		
9 E. Tanks, Esq.....						
10 —— Jervis, Esq.....						
11 E. Donner, Esq.....						
Total.....	14	16	18	48		73

The firing of Mr. Turner, the winner, Messrs. Taaks and Donner, and Captain Hickman was remarkably steady and praiseworthy; for though the *atmosphere* was clear to a certain extent, still the clouds that were working up in our right rear, caste a heavy shade on the targets, that somewhat puzzled the keenest eyes; and Major Davison, who won this cup (conditionally) last year, will no doubt be gratified, as a veteran Rifleman, to surrender the trophy to this young and enthusiastic disciple in the art, in which he himself so preeminently excels. Much we regretted that he could not then be present to establish his claim to the cup of "right in perpetuity," by winning it for the second year. Mr. Turner will have to submit it for competition again next year, and win it a second time before he can claim it as his own bona fide property. We wish him success.

The clouds that had in the mean time been gathering in our rear, now assumed such a decidedly drenching tendency, that we were obliged to retreat towards the tents. An immediate and exceedingly heavy downpour reduced us to the necessity of indulging in the reasonable and noble game of "Froggy." Right merrily did we attempt to pitch into the gaping mouth presented to us. Froggy was dainty however, and very few succeeded in plunging down "redlane." At about half-past four the storm cleared off sufficiently to admit of the gallant Riflemen again turning out to exercise their skill, in competing for the Honorable Michael Scott's Purse, value Rs. 250 3 shots each, at 400 and 600 yards, and four shots at 800 yards. Open to "all comers."

The scores stood thus. First range 400 yards.

	No. of rounds. 1	2	3	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Grand Total.
1 H. B. Turner, Esq...	2	2	3	7	3	10
2 J. Blair, Esq.	2	3	3	8	3	11
3 H. Gamble, Esq.....	2	1	1	4	3	7
4 Brigd. Tapp, C.B. ...	1	1	2	4	3	7
5 —— Coulton, Esq....	1	0	1	2	2	4
6 Captain Hickman ...	1	1	2	4	3	7
7 D. Robertson, Esq...	2	1	0	*3	2	5
8 —— Brooks, Esq. ...	3	0	2	5	2	7
9 E. Tanks, Esq.....	2	3	2	7	3	10
10 —— Jervis, Esq.....	0	1	1	2	2	4
11 E. Donner, Esq.....	2	1	3	6	3	9
Total	18	14	20	52	29	81

2nd Range, 600 yards.

	No. of rounds. 1	2	3	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Grand Total.
1 H. B. Turner, Esq...	2	2	3	7	3	10
2 J. Blair, Esq.	2	3	3	8	3	11
3 H. Gamble, Esq.....	2	1	1	4	3	7
4 Brigd. Tapp, C.B. ...	1	1	2	4	3	7
5 —— Coulton, Esq....	1	0	1	2	2	4
6 Captain Hickman ...	1	1	2	4	3	7
7 D. Robertson, Esq...	2	1	0	*3	2	5
8 —— Brooks, Esq. ...	3	0	2	5	2	7
9 E. Tanks, Esq.....	2	3	2	7	3	10
10 —— Jervis, Esq.....	0	1	1	2	2	4
11 E. Donner, Esq.....	2	1	3	6	3	9
Total	18	14	20	52	29	81

The darkness now became so great, that it was impossible to continue firing, and the competitors were reluctantly compelled to postpone shooting at the 3rd distance, 800 yards, until Saturday at 2½ P. M. All retired apparently well satisfied at the results of the day's practice, and a few minutes after the last crack of a rifle was heard, the Union Jack was hauled down, and hardly a soul who attended the first day of the 2nd Grand Meeting at Poona was left on the ground.

2ND DAY.

Saturday, the 29th August, proved a very clear, fine day, and highly favourable for shooting. The business commenced shortly after 2½ P. M. with the 3rd distance, 800 yards, being the last stage of Mr. Scott's prize. Taaks and Turner were the favorites having scored in the previous ranges, 20 and 19 respectively, whilst Hickman, Blair and Donner, scored 18, 17 and 16. There was a remarkable steadiness in the firing of both the former gentlemen, that created confidence in their powers. Captain Hickman, we may say, almost lost his chance in the first range, where he only scored 7; in his 2nd range, he put in two bull's eyes and a centre in masterly style; and Mr. Blair had achieved a centre and 2 bull's eyes running in the 1st range. In the 3rd distance, Mr Donner scored the first bull's eye, then Taak, then Donner again, then Turner. Now the excitement is great, for if Taaks and Donner miss, Turner wins if they score an outer, there will be 3 ties: Captain Hickman's last chance is gone, through unfortunate recochet R scored against him. Robertson and Brooks add two more duck's eggs to their account; when Taaks, admirably cool, and steady as a rock, makes another bull's eye, being two in succession; still he has not won. Donner may win, and if, as he advances to the firing point, he does not carry with him the same phlegmatic presence that his German adversary naturally possesses, we must attribute his failure, after all, in only making an outer, to the excitement such a keen rifleman must have felt when everything depended upon his last shot. Taaks is proclaimed the vestor amidst the well deserved congratulations of his friends; Turner and Donner being ties in aggregate points and hits, though in points alone Turner scored 19 against Donner's 18. The score stands thus—

3rd Range, 800 yards.

	No. of rounds. 1	2	3	4	Total Points.	Total Hits.	Former Total.	Grand Total.
1 H. B. Turner, Esq.	0	2	1	3	6	9	19	28
2 J. Blair, Esq.	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	7
3 H. Gamble, Esq.	1	2	2	1	6	4	10	10
4 Brigd. Tapp, C. B	1	1	0	—	2	2	4	7
5 —— Coulton, Esq.	Wit	hdra	wn					11
6 Capt. Hickman	R	2	R	R	2	1	3	18
7 D. Robertson, Esq.	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	10
8 —— Brooks, Esq.	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	17
9 E. Tanks, Esq.....	1	1	3	3	8	3	10	20
10 —— Jervis, Esq..	Wit	dhra	wn					9
11 E. Donner, Esq....	3	1	3	1	8	4	12	16
Total...	6	10	12	8	36	21	57	154

Shortly after the conclusion of the competition for the purse presented by the Hon'ble M. Scott, the worthy Vice President of the Association, the bugle sounded for the commencement of the great event of the meeting—contesting for the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association—which entitles the winner to compete for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize (value 100£) at the Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association in the ensuing year.

The rules for this Prize rather staggered some of the members of the Association, who alone are qualified to compete for it. These are "Five shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with long enfield rifles, *bona fide* Government pattern 1853, having minimum pull of trigger of 6lbs., and carrying the 577 bore Government ammunition, *which must be used.*" Those who had accustomed themselves to the delicate handling, perfect sighting, and finished workmanship of such makers as Whitworth, Henry, Westley Richards and others, were heard to murmur a little, as the rougher, but more *serviceable* enfields, with Government ammunition, were handed over to them. Gamble led off with an "egg." Taaks followed suit, and we cannot help thinking that our German friend had his eye more to furnishing a poultry yard, than making Bull's eyes at this range, for on examining his score we found a solitary "outer," that looked like a perch for the hen to sit upon, that was destined to hatch the four duck's eggs flanking it.

grass, the scene of Buddha's death. Both the Chinese pilgrims, Fa-Hian and Hwen Thsang, have described the ruins, many of which the Little Gunduck has washed away. Here was a city with a circuit of two miles to the north-west of the present village of Anrudhwa, which marks its site and in a forest of saul trees, Sakhya-Muni was absorbed into deity. Lying down on his left side, and watched by ten thousand angels, while the trees shed their flowers out of season and a heavenly music swelled in the air, the teacher said to his sorrowing disciples—"I am exhorting you for the last time; transitory things are perishable; without delay qualify yourselves for *nirvana*." He ceased, the earth quaked and he died. Miracle followed miracle before his corpse was consumed on the funeral pile. At this very spot is a great mound, now called the fort of Mátha Kuar or the dead prince. Here was erected a great temple-monastery, within which was enshrined a statue of Buddha lying as he did when about to enter *nirvana*. Here too was a tope or mound 200 feet high built by Asoka, and a stone pillar recording the solemn event. It is singular that in the middle of the nineteenth century a prudent and learned English officer should be able to identify, by the aid of archæology, and philogy, ruins described by two Chinese pilgrims eleven and thirteen hundred years before, and also described in the Pali chronicles of Ceylon. Fa-Hian saw the holy spot with his buildings only six hundred years after King Asoka erected them, and that King built his pillar not two hundred years after Sakhya-Muni died. He has influenced the world for evil in a more marvellous manner than Mahomed, and the sources from which we draw the facts of his life are almost as vexacious as those which give us the career of the founder of Islam.

We cannot follow General Cunningham in his descriptions of the Buddhist ruins known as Sarnath, near Benares, famous for another of the four great events of Buddha's life, the first exposition of his doctrine or "turning the wheel of the law." The description of the ruins of what was a deer park containing a gigantic series of 30 temple-monasteries built for 3,000 monks, all of which were sacked and burned by the Brahmins, is to the general reader the most interesting of all these researches. The facts now disclosed will have an unusual value in the eyes of European scholars, while they reflect great credit on the Indian Government and General Cunningham. We hope soon to review his researches during the season of 1862-63 at Saukassa near Futtehgurh, Kanouj, Fyzabad, Muttra and Delhi.

VERNACULAR PRESS.

(Marathi.)

THE *Virtawashaa Dipika* (Bombay) appears to have got a brief from the proprietor of "Zadkiel's almanack." He is actually trying to prove the truth of astrology. The part of Admiral Belcher has been taken up by two upcountry papers, the Dnyn Prakasha (Poona) and the Vritta Vaibhava (Ahmednugger). The Dipica states that he showed several horoscopes to a certain *earned* astrologer, that these were not selected but taken at random, and that in no case did the predictions prove false. This leads our contemporary to the conclusion that the science of reading horoscopes is true, and that it is better than the science of war. We should convince ourself of its truth. Whether our readers will appreciate our contemporary's advice is quite another question.

A curious question of Brahmanical orthodoxy has obtruded itself on the notice of the Bombay Hindu public. During the intercalary month, there were three grand assemblages of persons collected with the ostensible purpose of reading the *Bhagvat purana*. A hundred and eight or more of Brahmins of sorts were made to sit at each place. Their proficiency was of various degrees. Many were downright blockheads. A few were actually found unable to read their books by one of the Honorable Members of the Legislative Council at a visit, which, we are told, he paid to one of these gatherings called *Saptahas*. Some good shastris also had found their way there. The admission was by interest and sometimes by a nominal examination. Two or three *Saptahas*, a learned shastri of the Gond sect was refused admission on the plea of his not being a Brahmani. What that means we are not aware. Probably those who expelled him were better judges of Brahmanism than ourselves. The Marathi cotemporaries have not yet condescended to discuss the general question, namely, the theory and practice of *Brahmanism*. Perhaps they might yet be inclined to take it up. At any rate, until they are prepared to do that, all other questions are merely matters of a subordinate degree. To return however to our narrative,—this Gond Shastri was offended at the slight. He has demanded an explanation from his defamers. What their replies will be, we cannot say. Some persons probably think that this Shastri escaped contamination. Possibly, when he begins to think on the subject, this may be his own view. And yet it is not unnatural that he should seek to clear his character from what is popularly represented as a grave imputation. Some think that a strong case of *defamation* could be made out against the detractors of this Shastri under the provisions of the Penal Code.

The *Dnyana Bodhaica* (Bombay) warns the public against a Bawa called Shaligrama. This individual appears to be an improved edition of the Gujarati Maharajas. A sample of his tricks may be learnt by any intelligent inquirer from the records of the late Maharaja Libel case.

The *Inan Prakasha* (Bombay) in its vernacular department gives a tale of the woes of schoolmasters, in the Taonah Collectorate. Whether this will be appreciated is doubtful. The John Bullism of the Educational Department appears to frown upon those who betake themselves to telling tales out of school. What the result of such a management is likely to be, one can hardly undertake to say.

The *Prabhakara* (Bombay) understands that a petition has been presented to the Legislative Council of India by the inhabitants of Bengal, petitioning for an Act to suppress polygamy, and he muses the opportunity to join the petitioners. Amongst other things, he states, "On a proper consideration of the subject, it really appears that of all evils which affect the womankind, the marriage of a second wife during the lifetime of the first is the greatest." The writer gives instances of it in the case of ancients and moderns, marrying hundreds of wives and tries to show that the law of nature is against such unions.

The conduct of a respectable native gentleman, who has been bold enough to correct the Hindu Calender according to the system of modern improved Astronomy, is being commended upon in the same. This gentleman is said to hold that during the present Hindu year *Phalguna* instead of Sharwana will be the intercalary month. His view is supported, it is said, by Mr. Kero Luxman Chatray of the Poona College and it's friends of the Colaba Observatory. Consistency to this gentleman, has it seems, been celebrating his festivals and observing his feasts agreeably to the reformed Calender, and his conduct appears to have given offence to many parties.

We might however observe that the local Brahmins, although opposed to his system, have not scrupled to take advantage of his gifts and feasts, so that their religious scruples appear to weigh not very heavily on them. It is strange that there should be a diversity of opinion upon subjects which are capable of mathematical demonstration. And yet such would appear to be the case. Persons who declare the truth of the propositions adopted by this gentleman, would still follow the common people in their erroneous views. Nay, we are told that the opposition at Poona was so strong that this gentleman had to fly to Bombay, where he knew he would be allowed to follow his calculations in peace. With a little moral courage and a pretty full purse, we are sure, he could have converted almost the whole of Poona. But lacking the first, the second was to him almost useless. Hence his present awkward position.

The *Dnyana Prakasa* (Poona) holds up to ridicule the idea of one Damaji Hari Gopalrao Deshmukh Marathi, on his appointment as Assistant Judge of Ahmednugger. This step, he says, has become necessary in consequence of some regulation on the subject passed by the Imperial Parliament, which our contemporary thinks, had European candidates in view. We do not see any thing absurd in the step Government is going to take. If there be a Parliamentary enactment, it must be carried out. We have no right to attribute such intentions to the legislature. If they meant otherwise, they ought to have said so. If the writer had suggested the appointment of a better Committee containing men like Major Candy, who would be qualified to sit in judgment on persons like Mr. Gopalrao, perhaps he should have been nearer the mark.

Regarding the proposed Act on polygamy, the same journal remarks that polygamy is a great evil and that its suppression will do immense good. Many reasons, says he, are assigned for keeping up the practice, the most plausible of which is the desire of perpetuating families. But, argues the writer, adoption being now opened to all, this excuse is removed, and he sees no other that is likely to avail the supporters of the present custom. He doubts, however very much, whether the Government will act upon the petition which is said to have been presented by many educated Bengalees to the Legislative Council of India on the subject.

The same paper compliments His Highness the Raja of Kolhapoor on the establishment of an English School in the Royal palace. The Prince appears to have obtained a moral conquest over his Sirdars whom he seems to have induced to send their sons to learn in this School. The Civil Surgeon has consented to act as Inspector. The writer recommends the movement to the notice of His Excellency the Governor. We think Sir Bartle Frere would do good by encouraging such commendable efforts on the part of the Raja.

In a long and able article advocating the remarriage of Hindu widows, the writer shows that the custom is not opposed to the Vedas and Smritis. In connexion with this, we have to mention a mournful fact recorded by the same paper. An unfortunate Brahmin woman at Kheda in the Poona Zillah lost her husband. On the 10th day after his death, her head was shaved. She felt the indignity so bitterly, that she committed suicide by throwing herself that night in to the Bheema. This case is but one of a class, and shows the intensity of feelings of the unfortunate widows on the subject.

The *Jagannmitra* (Ratnagiree) states that out of the 74 candidates at the last public examination for the subordinate grades of uncovenanted service, only 8 passed. The questions set were difficult like those given at the examinations of Vakeels and Moonsiffs. The good done by such spasmodic severity is rather problematical.

The *Vrittawaibhava* (Ahmednuggur) records the freaks of the Judge Mr. Richardson. He states that Mr. Richardson suspended the Jailor of Ahmednugger because he did not carry out his verbal order for confining one prisoner in a cell and giving him *conjee* diet, whereas the Jailor in so doing merely, acted according to one of Mr. Richardson's own previous orders which directed that such punishment should not be inflicted without written instructions on the subject. One of the Vakeels happening to fall under his displeasure, because of some unpleasant exposures in the *Indu-Prakash*, Mr. Richardson, was so enraged that he threw back several points at the Vakeel. The latter would not take them, and the learned Judge is said to have afterwards changed his mind, and directed his *serishtedar* to receive the petitions of the obnoxious Vakeel. A person applied to have the auction-sale of certain attached property postponed, as he had claims to it as a proprietor. Instead of postponing the auction, the Judge is understood to have ordered the consideration of the petition to be postponed! We wish the petitioner better luck next time.—*Satta, Dipika, Aug. 30.*

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared a grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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JAMES S. MARGETSON, Esq. (Messrs. Welch, Margetson & Co.) London.
FREDERICK J. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. F. J. Price & Co.) London.
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Shanghai	... ...	Messrs. Reidwell, Love & Co.
Singapore	... ...	Messrs. Guthrie & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Company have opened an Agency in Bombay for the purpose of insuring Risks at and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The rates of premium are the same as those charged by the local offices. Every information will be afforded to applicants for Insurance by CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 18th August 1863.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 71, Clements Lane, Lombard Street; PARIS, MESSRS. H. W. GAUDARD & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

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John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
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J. Schofield, Esq.	Henry Jumn, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq. Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under :—

Fire premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life premiums and interest	,,	39,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	,,	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	,,	251,000

Business Announcements.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron			Rs. 28
Do.	Do.	best ,,	,, 36
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,, 36
Do.	Do.	Carpet lined	,, 40
Do.	Do.	with Hood, best	,, 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron			,, 32
Do.	Do.	Do.	,, 35
Do.	Do.	best	,, 38
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides	,, 40
Do.	Do.	With Hood, best	,, 65
Do.	Do.	best Imitation Cane Sides	,, 54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 1 ,,	Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,, 14
Do. 8 ,,	Do. do.	,, 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 12.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 2 to 30.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet		The Rotatory Gammon	
Armstrong Gun	,,	Aunt Sally	
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,,	Ringolette	
Circassian Puzzle	,,	Russian Bear Hunt	
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,,	English Loto	
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	,,	Targetta	
Boxes of Puzzles	,,	Red, White, and Blue	
Bows and Arrows	,,	Mereles, or Nine Men's Morris	
Bowling Green Bowls	,,	Game of War	
The Boat Puzzle	,,	Puff and Dart	
The Tournament	,,	Schimmal or Bell and Hammer	
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	,,	Gwalior	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	,,	Hard Lines	
Staunton Chess Men	,,	Traveller's Dodecahedron,	
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,,	or a Voyage round the	
German Billiards	,,	World.	
Historical Lotto	,,	Oxford University Boat	
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Best Treble Balls		Rs. 5 0
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Do. Youth's do		3 0
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Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11 0
Do. Malacca do. do.		8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¾ in., each.....Rs. 10 0
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STRAIGHT:	*To set to Float.*	CUT:	ins. ea.. 15 0
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PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each			,, 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks			Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.

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No. 1	— 7½	,, 5¼	,, 3½	,,	,, 21 0
No. 2	— 9½	,, 6	,, 3¾	,,	,, 23 0
No. 3	—10½	,, 6	,, 4	,,	,, 25 0
No. 4	—12	,, 7	,, 5	,,	,, 28 0
No. 5	—13	,, 8	,, 5½	,,	,, 32 0

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No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each...Rs. 23 0
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PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
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MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 996 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark smuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

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MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Bryer, Regd. and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
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A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Neusgerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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FRESH ARRIVAL.
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THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gilt and Steel Scissors, Jewels, Hooks, Wedding and Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Jewels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Half-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES,
Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
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Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Steel Beads, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.
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Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

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K. Templer Suits. Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do. Master Masons do.
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K. Templer Jewels. Collars and Badges for Balls.
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Elastic Sided Leather Boots.		
Do. Patent	do.	do.
Do. French Calf	do.	do.
Do. Emperor's Kid	do.	do.
Do. do.	French Calf with spur bokes.	
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